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The People's Korea

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Premier Kim Il Sung Cables, AAPSO Emergency Conference; Supports Arab People's Fight

PYONGYANG, June 30 (K.CNA)—Premier Kim Il Sung sent a telegram to the Emergency Conference of the Organization for Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity convened in support of the Arab people in their struggle against the aggression of the U.S. and British imperialists and Israeli expansionists.

The telegram reads in full:

In the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the entire Korean people and in my own, I extend warm congratulations to the conference of the Organization for Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity in support of the Arab people in their struggle against the aggression of the U.S. and British imperialists and Israeli expansionists and the representatives of various countries taking part in your conference.

The Korean people resolutely condemn the brigandish act of aggression perpetrated by the Israeli expansionists with the direct support of the U.S. imperialists against Arab countries and positivley support the firm determination and stand of the Arab people to fight the malicious aggressors to the end and attain victory.

The Korean people will always stand firmly on the side of the Arab people in the common struggle against the U.S.-led imperialist aggressors and do all they can to support and aid their just struggle. The aggressive manoeuvrings of the imperialists against the Arab people will end in a fiasco inevitably and all the Israeli aggressors will definitely be driven out of Arab soil.

The final victory belongs to the Arab people who have come out for their righteous cause with the active support of the Afro-Asian peoples and the progressive people the world over.

Convinced that the current emergency conference will categorically condemn the U.S. and British imperialists and the Israeli aggressors and greatly inspire the Arab people in their struggle for national dignity and territorial integrity, I sincerely wish your conference great success in its work.

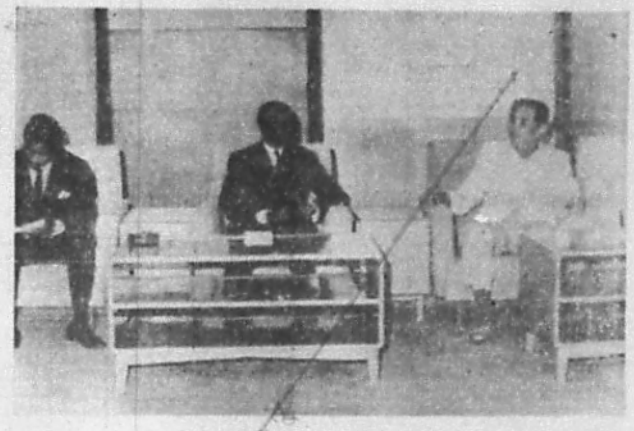
Telegrams

*On the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the independence of Burundi, **Premier Kim Il Sung** sent on June 30 a telegram of greetings to **Michel Micombero, President of the Republic of Burundi.**

*On the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Somalia, **Premier Kim Il Sung** sent on June 30 a telegram of greetings to **His Excellency Abdirascid Ali Shermarke, President of the Republic of Somalia.**

*Premier Kim Il Sung sent on July 4 a telegram of greetings to **Houari Boumedienne, Chairman of the Algerian National Revolutionary Council and Premier of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic,** on the 5th anniversary of the independence of Algeria.

Premier Kim Il Sung Receives Cameroon Gov't Delegation



Premier Kim Il Sung received on July 4 the visiting friendship government delegation of the FRC.

PYONGYANG, July 4 (KCNA)—Premier Kim Il Sung received today the visiting friendship delegation of the Government of the Federal Republic of Cameroons led by Hammadou Alim, Cameroon Ambassador to Algeria.

Present at the reception was Pak Sung Chul, vice-Premier and Foreign Minister.

Premier Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

Leader of the delegation Hammadou Alim conveyed a personal message of Cameroon President Ahidjo Ahmadou to Premier Kim Il Sung.

Pre. Kim Il Sung Receives Telegram from Guinean Pres.

PYONGYANG, July 1 (KCNA)—Premier Kim Il Sung received the following telegram from Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea in connection with the "Month of Joint Struggle for the Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from South Korea":

On the occasion of the month of solidarity with the Korean people, the Democratic Party, people and Government of Guinea extend you warm felicitations.

Wishing you good health and the fraternal Korean people prosperity and brilliant success in country's construction, we express our full solidarity with you in your struggle against imperialism.

With highest and fraternal considerations

Cuban Paper Publishes Premier Kim Il Sung's Works

HAVANA, June 28 (KCNA)—Marking the "Month of Joint Struggle for the Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from South Korea," "Rebelde," organ of the Cuban Communist Youth League, frontpaged on June 26 the fulll text of Comrade Kim Il Sung's radio speech "All forces for victory in the war" made on June 26, 1950.

Together with the speech, the paper carried photos showing the advance of the Korean People's Army and the defeat of the U.S. imperialists.

The paper also printed the gist of Comrade Kim Il Sung's report "On eliminating bureaucracy" made at a Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party on Apr. 1, 1955.

Report on Plenum of Central Committee Of Korean Workers' Party

PYONGYANG, July 4 (KCNA)—Rodong Shinmoon, organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, today published a report on the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party.

Follows the full text of the report:

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party was held from June 28 to July 3.

It was presided over by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party.

The Plenum was attended by the Members and Candidate Members of the Central Committee of the Party.

Also present were Members of the Central Auditing Commission of the Party, Party workers in the capital and from provinces, cities, counties, factories and enterprises and functionaries of ministries and central organs.

The Plenum discussed measures for continuously and thoroughly implementing the resolutions of the Conference of the Party.

Comrade Kim Il Sung made an important speech at the Plenum.

The Plenum unanimously stressed that new successes had been made in the past in consolidating our revolutionary base by accelerating socialist construction and increasing the defense potential of the country through the struggle for fulfilling the resolutions of the Conference of the Party and, particularly, the correctness of the Party line on carrying on economic construction in parallel with defense buildup advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung was being substantiated in reality.

During the first half of this year, production has risen sharply through the effective use of already secured economic assets in industry, rural economy and all other domains of the national economy, and many important construction objects have been completed and put into operation. A new advance has been made also in defense buildup and the implementation of the military line of the Party.

As a result, the self-supporting economic foundation of the country has been solidified still more and the defense system of the whole people centering around our People's Army which is being prepared for each man to match one hundred enemy, has been further strengthened so it can cope with any unexpected situation.

Pointing out that these achievements registered already were eloquent proof of the great vitality of all the policies set forth by the Conference of the Party, including the Party line on carrying on economic construction in parallel with defense buildup, the Plenum seriously discussed tasks confronting different domains for the continuous, successful implementation of the resolutions of the Conference of the Party.

Pointing to the necessity of waging a strained struggle to vigorously press ahead with socialist economic construction while pouring great energy continuously into defense buildup in face of the machinations of the U.S. imperialists to ignite a new war, the Plenum stressed that the Chullima advance should be spurred on and a new, great revolutionary upsurge be effected on all fronts of socialist construction.

Along the basic line of economic development at present put forward by the Conference of the Party, we should further enhance the rate of growth of production by fully mobilizing, in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, all reserves and potentialities latent in the national economy and speed up new capital construction projects for increasing the economic and military might of the country. To this end, machine equipment, metal, chemical, farm and other products should be produced in greater quantity and better quality, a decisive precedence be given to mining industry and building material industry be developed all the more.

The Plenum underscored the necessity of strictly abiding by the Daian Work System in all domains of the national economy, particularly improving labour administration and powerfully waging the technical revolution to step up economic construction and defense buildup, satisfactorily solve the problem of labour force needed in this and free the working people from hard labour.

It stressed that the Party guiding workers and administrative and economic guiding workers should thoroughly embody the Chungsan-ri spirit and Chungsan-ri method in practical life and call forth collective innovations everywhere by further deepening and developing the Chullima Work-Team Movement in all branches of the national

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Algerian Gov't and Party Delegation Visits Korea

The Algerian government and party delegation arrived in Pyongyang on July 4 for a visit to Korea and was warmly welcomed by Korean people.

A government and party delegation of Algeria arrived on July 4 in Pyongyang by air on a visit to Korea at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, KCNA reported.

The delegation is led by Ben Hamouda Boualem, Member of the Central Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front and Minister for War Veterans, and consists of Ramdane Omar and Meghraoui Mohammed, Members of the National Assembly of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and Members of the Leadership of the Executive Secretariat of the Algerian National Liberation Front; Saik Mohammed and Ladzal Tahar, Members of the ADPR National Assembly and Members of the Council for War Veterans; Aboelli Saddel, Party Chief of Setif Province; and Lt. Boutamine Mohammed of the Algerian National People's Army.

The airport was decorated with the national flags of the two countries and portraits of Premier Kim Il Sung and Premier Houari Boumedienne.

Put up there were streamers reading: "Long live Premier Kim Il Sung!" "Long Live Premier Houari Boumedienne!" "Warm welcome to the Algerian government and party delegation" "Long live the friendship between the Korean and Algerian peoples!" and "Support to the just struggle of the Arab people against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli expansionists!"

Among a large number of welcomers were Pak Sung Chul, vice-Premier and Foreign Minister; Yoon Ki Bok, Minister of Common Education; Pak Yung Shin, Minister of Culture; Kim Kyung Ryun, Director of the General Bureau for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries under the Cabinet; Kim Woo Jong, vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party; and other responsible personages of the government organs and public organizations and cadres of the People's Army.

When the guests got off the plane amid the warm welcome of the masses, little girls rushed to them and presented them with flowers.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul made a welcome speech.

Warmly greeting the guests, he paid tribute to the successes made by the Algerian people in the struggle for the independent development of the country.

The Government and people of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, he said, are actively supporting the liberation struggle of the oppressed nations and the struggle of the peoples for justice and progress, firmly standing on the anti-imperialist front.

He continued:

The firm anti-imperialist stand and just struggle of the Algerian Government and people is contributing to the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples against imperialism and for freedom, liberation and honour of the nation.

He said in conclusion: The visit of the delegation to our country will encourage the Korean people's struggle for their just cause and go a long way toward further strengthening the friendly bond between the two countries.

Delegation leader Ben Hamouda Boualem spoke next.

He said that Algeria and Korea have become intimate with each other in the struggle against imperialism, though they separated by a long distance geographically. He added that he is happy to visit our country which is confidently marching along the road of socialist construction guided by the aspiration for a free, prospering life.

He went on: The Algerian people are closely following the struggle of the Korean people. The U.S. imperialists occupied South Korea and turned it into a military base against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its people. The Algerian people unconditionally support the just struggle of the Korean people for liberating South Korea and achieving the reunification of the country.

(Continued from page 1)

economy and giving full play to the creative enthusiasm of the working people.

It noted that the revolutionary forces in the northern half of the country should be all the more strengthened by continuously arming the Party members and working people firmly with the lines and polices of the Party and the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Patry established during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, accelerating their proletarianization and revolutionization and establishing more thoroughly the unitary ideas in the whole Party.

The Plenum expressed the conviction that the entire membership of the Party and the working people, united firm around the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, will effect a new revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction by making continuous innovation and continuous advance in the spirit of Chullima, thus brilliantly fulfilling the resolutions of the Party Conference and carrying out without fail this year's national economic plan and the 7-year national economic plan.

The Plenum adopted appropriate resolutions.

Immediately Stop Unjust Scheme to Change Name of DPRK Team!

EDITORIAL

Despite the round denunciation by both the Korean and the Japanese peoples as well as world sports circles, the Japanese reactionaries are bending every effort to employ the oncoming Tokyo Universiade as their political plaything, persisting in their unjustiable attitude of altering the name of the DPRK team as they please.

At a meeting of the International University Sports Federation held in Cuba last April, the Japanese authorities made desperate efforts to have it adopt an absurd decision to name the DPRK team "North Korea." But they failed in the vicious scheme owing to resolute rejection by Cuba and other socialist countries.

Not content with this, the Japanese authorities, pinning hopes on the 65th General Session of the IOC held in Teheran last May, did everything in their power to this end. To crown it all, they left no stone unturned to bring to fruition their wicked aim at the restricting committee of the FISU held in Lausanne last June, even dispatching their "special envoy" with a view to persuading countries which had supported the DPRK stand to change their will. Nevertheless, all these attemps were in vain so far. Though they were hell-bent on unwarranted schemes which have nothing to do with sports, they were unable to change the name of the DPRK sports organizations which are admitted into the bodies concerned and registered as "the DPRK."

Mr. Brundage, IOC President, himself approved the just demand of the DPRK. In his talk with the DPRK delegate in the Hilton Hotel, Teheran, on May 1, Mr. Brundage again stated that he approved the opinion of the DPRK delegation on calling the team of our country by its correct name.

Notwithstanding this, far from lending an ear to fair public opinion, the Japanese reactionaries are making every effort to realize their perfidious political aim.

This is an arrogant hostile act against the Korean people and an open challenge to the DPRK and the Korean people.

We Korean people denounce with burning national indignation the Japanese reactionaries for the filthy machinations.

The question of the name of a national organization is an affair of the organization itself and it is an inviolable right of the players of each national organization to participate in a game under its formal name. Therefore, no one can interfere in it.

As is well known, the Students Sports Association of the DPRK was admitted to the FISU at its 1965 Assembly under its correct name: "The Students Sports Association of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" and was registered in the FISU bulletin under the same name.

Despite this, why are the Japanese reactionaries trying so desperately to change the name of the DPRK team which is scheduled to take part in the Tokyo Universiade?

When occasion occurs, the Japanese reactionaries have employed sports in their hostile act against the DPRK under U.S. wirepulling and in cahoots with a handful of reactionaries of world sports circles.

As was brought to light in the world, they sought to use the World Women's Volleyball Championships as a political plaything last January, but were strongly opposed by the sports lovers of the world.

The unjustifiable act taken by the Japanese authorities in connection with the Tokyo Universiade is closely related to the hostile acts of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists.

It is not fortuitous that the act syncronizes with the stepped-up war provocative machinations of the U.S. and the Pak Jung Hi clique along the military demarcation line, staging of joint exercises by the U.S., South Korea and Japan, the recent visits of U.S. vice-President Humphery and Japan's Prime Minister Sato to South Korea and strengthening of suppression of Korean residents in Japan.

The aim of the Japanese reactionaries who are making persistent efforts to unjustifiably change the name of the DPRK team, is crystal clear. It lies in catering to the U.S. and the South Korean puppets and strengthening their aggressive conspiracy with the Pak Jung Hi clique by obstructing the participation of the DPRK team in the Tokyo Universiade.

The Universiade has a lofty mission of raising sports technique of the youth and students of the world and promoting cooperation and contacts among them.

Just for this reason, the machinations of the Japanese reactionaries who are intent on employing the Universiade in materializing their dirty political aim should be held in check at once.

If the FISU wants to take a fair stand, it must take a strong sanction against the Japanese reactionaries who are trying to realize their scandalous aim in grave violation of the rules and regulations of the FISU.

If the Japanese reactionaries persist in their absurd stand, it will leave an indelible blot on the history of the FISU and they will be held responsible for all grave consequences arising therefrom.

Korean Social Bodies Publish Indictment:

"To World People—On Atrocities of U.S. Aggressor Troops in S. Korea"

PYONGYANG, July 3 (KCNA)—The Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association, together with the Committee for Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland, the Korean National Peace Committee, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Korean Agricultural Working People's Union, the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea, the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea, the Korean Journalists' Union, the Korean Democratic Scientists' Association, the Korean Students' Committee and the Korean Red Cross Society, made an investigation into the crimes committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops in South Korea between January, 1966 and May, 1967. On this basis, they published on July 2 an indictment: "To the World People—On Atrocities of U.S. Imperialist Aggressive Troops in South Korea," condemning the U.S. troops before the world people for their bestial acts in South Korea.

The indictment published in the "Month of Joint Struggle for the Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from South Korea" (June 25—July 27) pointed out that not a day passed in South Korea in the past 20 odd years without atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialist occupiers whose profession is aggression and enslavement, murder and violence, plunder and destruction.

The indictment further noted:

Of late, particularly since the fabrication of the "ROK-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement" to "legalise" their criminal acts, they have been perpetrating ever more openly barbarous outrages against the South Korean people and today their atrocities have reached their extreme.

The indictment consists of four parts.

(1)

The first part deals with those atrocities of the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops involving shooting, stabbing and beating to death and running cars over innocent South Korean people.

To cite a few instances:

In the morning of **Feb. 5, 1966,** 32 armed U.S. MPs led by Lieut. Col. Sanders, Comm. of the Support Engineering Battalion of the U.S. 2nd Infantry Division, and Maj. Texford, vice-chief of staff of MPs of the said division, wielded bayonets and fired tear gas shells at more than 800 Korean workers hired by the unit, who were staging a strike in demonstration in front of the gate of the battalion against illegal dismissal, thus heavily wounding some of them (*South Korean Hankook Ilbo*, Feb. 6, 1966).

On **Feb. 13, 1966,** a U.S. helicopter on patrol duty fired for no reason at seven Koreans residing in Samok-ri, Rimjin myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi Province, one bullet piercing through the right leg of one of them (*South Korean Radio Donga*, Feb. 14, 1966).

At around 9:10 p.m., **Mar. 1, 1966,** a jeep driver belonging to the U.S. 728th MP Unit deliberately ran over Chung Yun Chul, "Donga Ilbo" reporter in Boopyung, Kyonggi Province, in front of the Boopyung Railway Station, inflicting a serious injury on him (*South Korean Kyonggi Maiil Shinmoon*, Mar. 2, 1966).

At 12:40 noon, **Mar. 20, 1966,** a U.S. guard of the C Company, 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment, U.S. 2nd Infantry Division, pistolled Korean boy Rim Sook Ha (17) residing in Woongdang-ri, Chunghyun myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi Province, who was collecting empty tins outside the barbed-wire fence of the company, seriously injuring him (*South Korean Radio Donga*, Mar. 21, 1966).

At 11:10 a.m., **May 11, 1966,** a Corpl. of the U.S. 38th Missile Brigade who was driving his car from Osan to Anyang ran over and killed a Korean boy (address: No. 536, Anynag eup) who was getting out of the way (*South Korean Radio Donga*, May 11, 1966).

At around 3:00 p.m., **June 15, 1966,** a U.S. driver of truck No. 45 belonging to the "I.P.D." H.Q. of the U.S. oil depot in Inchon deliberately ran over a 60-year-old man in Dason-dong, Kimchun, North Kyunsang Province, inflicting a heavy wound on him (*South Korean Taijon Ilbo*, June 17, 1966).

At around 3:30 p.m., **Aug. 25, 1966,** Corpl. Rose of the 83rd Arms Dep. of the U.S. Army in Anyang, Sihung county, Kyonggi Province, purposely bumped off with his truck Chung Woo Jo (38) who was riding a bicycle (*South Korean Radio Choongang*, Aug. 25, 1966).

At around 11:50 a.m., **Oct. 29, 1966,** Corpl. Ronald W. Hepburn (22), driver of truck No. 86 of the 304th Signal Battalion of the U.S. Army, ran into a wedding car on the Seseulmak pass, Wonchang-ri, Donsan myun, Choonsung county, Kangwon Province, heavily injuring bride Pak Choon Ja (23), bridegroom Li Dai Sup (31) and one other and killing Pak Chang Mok, cousin of the bride (*South Korean Kangwon Ilbo*, Oct. 31, 1966).

A truck driver of the Engineering Transport Unit of the U.S. Army, at around 1:20 p.m., **Nov. 3, 1966,** ran over and killed a three-year-old boy Li Eui Sung in Namsoo-dong, Soowon, Kyonggi Province (*South Korean Kyonggi Maiil Shinmoon*, Nov. 4, 1966).

A U.S. Army bus driver of the 8th Army ran over and killed a Korean old woman, bean-curd seller at the intersection in Moonhwa-dong, Sungdon District, Seoul, at 6:00 a.m. on Nov. 19, 1966.

A Corpl. of the U.S. Marine Division, driving a truck in Rimjin myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi Province, at around 6:40 p.m., **Dec. 12, 1966,** fired his pistol out of caprice at Choi Bong Hyung (19) and one other boy on the roadside, severely injuring the former in his left hand and abdomen (*South Korean Radio Dongyang*, Dec. 13, 1966).

U.S. troops stationed in Ryunchun, Kyonggi Province, at around 3:30 p.m., **Feb. 16, 1967,** fired an 18 inch trench mortar, killing Kim Jung Sook (32) and seven others on the spot and severely injuring Choi Man Bok (51) and one other in Bookok-ri, Kwanin myun, (*South Korean Hapdong Tongshin*, Feb. 17, 1966).

Around 10:30 p.m., **Mar. 17, 1967,** a tankman of a U.S. Armoured Regiment heavily injured with his pistol a Korean boy by the name of Kim Jai Yun (13) who was picking empty cartridges nearby the unit (*South Korean Christian Radio*, Mar. 19, 1967).

At 2:30 p.m., **Mar. 25, 1967,** PFC. Spark, driver of the 13th Engineering Battalion of the 7th Division, drove his truck into Cha Jai Won (29) and one other who were pulling a hand-cart in Sosung-ri, Chungsan myun, Pochun county, Kyonggi Province (*South Korean Radio Hankook Moonhwa*, Mar. 26, 1967).

At 1:50 p.m., **Apr. 16, 1967,** driver of truck No. D.K. 44 belonging to D Company of the U.S. 6th Battalion stationed in Dangjin, South Choongchung Province, drove his truck over four Koreans, killing Pak Jung Kyoo (8) and inflicting heavy wounds on three others (*South Korean Taejon Ilbo*, Apr. 18, 1967).

These are but a few instances of the atrocities committed by the Yankee ogres in South Korea.

Yet they suffice to show that the U.S. imperialists are the most villainous murderers, overbearing aggressors and the truculent enemy of the Korean people.

The Yankee aggressors shall dearly pay for their crimes committed against the Korean people.

(2)

The second part of the indictment deals with outrages committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops against South Korean women between January, 1966 and May, 1967.

Yankee aggressors stop at nothing to satisfy their carnal desire. They break into civilian houses and try to rape any Korean women that come their way. They assault and kidnap Korean women on the street and violate innocent little girls.

They refrain from no devilish acts against those who offer resistance. They subject Korean women to unbearable national humiliation.

Almost everyday U.S. aggressor troops in South Korea are shooting, stabbing, beating to death and running cars over innocent people; raping women that come their way; looting and destroying people's properties; and subjecting people to national humiliation. Photo: Human-butchers, U.S. soldiers shooting a South Korean inhabitant for their fun.

At 11:30 p.m., **May 25, 1965,** in the "ASCOM city" of Boopyung, Kyonggi Province, a Yankee soldier caused a serious injury to a Korean woman employee named Chung Soon Ja with a razor-blade cut on her head when the latter refused to submit to his sensual demand (*South Korean Hankook Ilbo*, May 28, 1966).

At around 6:00 p.m., **July 17, 1966,** in Yunghwa-dong, Koonsan, North Cholla Province, U.S. Army Sergt. Cabot and Davis and Corpl. Iris, attached to the Koonsan Air Base, made an assault on Korean women Pak Jung Sook (22), Song Keum Ja (30) and Kwon Mi Ja (30). When the latter resisted, they inflicted severe injuries on them (*South Korean Chunbook Ilbo*, July 19, 1966).

At 11:00 p.m. **Aug. 12, 1966,** in Yunghwa-dong, Koonsan, Corpl. Green of U.S. Air Force assaulted Korean woman by the name of Kim Ryung Sil. When he failed to satisfy his lust, he kicked her down a two-metre flight of stairs, breaking two of her teeth and causing her other injuries (*South Korean Chunbook Ilbo*, Aug. 16, 1966).

At 9:00 p.m., **Sept. 8, 1966,** U.S. Air Force Capt. Lamberts assaulted Korean woman Kim Nam Soon in her house No. 19, Yunghwa-dong, Koonsan, North Cholla Province. When the latter resisted, he kicked her breasts and abdomen till she was in critical condition (*South Korean Chunbook Ilbo*, Sept. 10, 1966).

At about 11:00 p.m., **Feb. 9. 1967,** corpral of the 3rd Company, 23rd Regiment, U.S. 2nd Division, broke into the Sunhwa dress-makers shop in Sunyoo-ri, Rimjin myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi Province, to rape Kim Jung Ja (23). When the latter resisted, the burglar set the shop on fire (*South Korean Dongyang Tongshin*, Feb. 10, 1967).

At midnight, **Feb. 10, 1967,** one GI assaulted a Korean woman Song Myung Ja in Euijungboo, Yangjoo county, Kyonggi Province. When the latter offered resistance, he slashed her face leaving one inch long scar (*South Korean Dongyang Tongshin*, Feb. 10, 1967).

At around 7:30 p.m., **Feb. 21, 1967,** a corpral of the 73rd Tank Battalion, U.S. 7th Division, stationed in Dongdoochun-ri, Idan myun, Yangjoo county, Kyonggi Province, tried to rape Korean woman Ahn Sung Hi (27). When she refused, he stabbed her, inflicting a serious wound (*South Korean Radio Dongyang*, Feb. 24, 1967).

At 11:20 p.m., **Feb. 23, 1967,** a sergeant of the U.S. Air Supply Company broke into the house of Kim Soo Jung (37) in Yunghwa-dong, Koonsan, North Cholla Province and tried to violate her. When she

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"To World People—On Atrocities of U.S. Aggressor Troops in S. Korea"

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refused, he smashed the door, household belongings and window panes (*South Korean Christian Radio*, Feb. 25, 1967).

At around 11:00 p.m., **Mar. 5, 1967,** a corporal of the U.S. 702nd Battalion broke into the house No. 5, Shinjang-ri, Songtan eup, Pyungtaik county, Kyonggi Province, and violated a 14-year old girl Kim Jung Im (*South Korean Donghwa Tongshin*, Mar. 10, 1967).

At around 10:00 p.m., **Mar. 12, 1967,** a PSC of the 2nd Missile Battalion, U.S. 71st Artillery Corps, and six other Yankees took to their barracks by force Kim Yung Ai (21) residing in Bookbyun-ri, Kimpo eup, Kimpo county, Kyonggi Province, raped her in turn and committed other outrages against her (*South Korean Hapdong Tongshin*, Mar. 27, 1967).

Such atrocities of Yankee aggressors are unending in South Korea and they are "legalized" under the "ROK U.S. Status of Forces Agreement" which ensures the "extraterritorial rights" of U.S. imperialism in South Korea.

However, the 40 million Korean people will never pardon the U.S. imperialist aggressors for their crimes.

The Korean people will surely punish the Yankee ogres and drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea.

(3)

The third part of the indictment deals with the looting and destruction of people's properties by the U.S. aggressor troops in South Korea.

The document cites instances in which the Yankee aggressor troops broke into Korean houses and shops singly or in groups and looted and destroyed properties, beat the people regardless of age and sex, inflicting serious wounds upon them for defying their brigandish acts.

Follows some such instances contained in the third part:

At around 11:00 p.m., **Feb. 4, 1966,** Joseph and two other U.S. soldiers broke into the house of Ro Bong Ho in Jisan-ri, Songtan eup, Pyungtaik county, Kyonggi Province, and took money and property amounting to some 1,400 won, brandishing revolvers and daggers (*South Korean Maiil Shinmoon*, Feb. 8, 1966).

At about 10:30 p.m., **Feb. 15, 1966,** PFC William belonging to the 702nd Weapons Unit of the U.S. Army intruded into the house of Li Dong Soo in Yunpoong-ri, Joonai myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi Province, and inflicted losses of more than 5,000 won upon him, breaking windows, walls and other properties. Then he entered the "Pajoo Koyang Press Club" and raised hell, causing damage amounting to 3,000 won (*South Korean Inchon Shinmoon*, Feb. 24, 1966).

Toward 10:00 p.m., **Feb. 27, 1966,** a U.S. soldier belonging to AAA Company, 1st Battalion, 23rd Infantry Regiment, U.S. 2nd Division, set fire, just for the fun of it, to two thatched houses in Woonchun-ri, Rimjim myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi Province (*South Korean Hankook Ilbo*, Mar. 1, 1966).

Around 7:30 p.m., **Mar. 3, 1966,** PFC Carl Richard and one other belonging to 10th Armoured Company, 2nd Battalion, U.S. 7th Division, seized a taxi under the viaduct in Namsan-dong, Central District, Seoul, and drove it out of the city. When they came to Samjing-ri Ojung myun, Boochun county, Kyonggi Province, they stopped the car, searched the pockets of driver Song Joo Yong (36) at the point of revolvers and robbed him of 2,300 won of money. Then they pushed him out of the car and drove it into a paddy and left it. Later they took another taxi heading for Seoul. When the taxi reached the Dorim Bridge in Moonrai-dong, Yungdeungpo District, Seoul, they held up driver Chung Suk Jung (26) and his friend Li Jong Oh (33) in the car and robbed them on the following day, Mar. 4, too, in cash. On their way to Soowon by taxi (No. 9008, Seoul), they held up driver Cho Man Soo (37) and robbed him of 500 won (*South Korean Kyunghyang Shinmoon*, Mar. 4, 1966).

At 10:50 p.m., **Mar. 3, 1966,** three Yankees belonging to the U.S. Army Unit stationed in Sindong myun, Choonsung county, South Korean Kangwon Province, took a taxi (No. 170, Kangwon) and when driver Kim Chul Won (36) asked for the taxi fare, they beat him, inflicting a heavy injury upon him. Two other U.S. soldiers who happened to pass by the scene, seeing that he was half dead, stole 600 won from him (*South Korean Kangwon Ilbo*, Mar. 5, 1966).

On the afternoon of **Apr. 3, 1966,** one GI belonging to the 2nd Company, 2nd Battalion, 76th U.S. Tank Unit, set fire to a Korean house in Woongdam-ri, Chunhyun myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi Province (*South Korean Radio Donga*, Apr. 4, 1966).

Early in the morning of **Apr. 12, 1966,** one PFC belonging to the 16th Company of a U.S. Army Unit, broke into the house of Kang Choon Sik (40) for robbery. Discovered, he wielded his knife, destroyed furniture and set fire to the bedding (*South Korean Radio Choongang*, Apr. 12, 1966).

Around 6:30 p.m., **Dec. 24, 1966,** a U.S. soldier drove a tank into a taxi (No. 4251, Kyonggi) and completely smashed it in Sunyoo-ri, Rimjin myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi Province (*South Korean Radio Dongyang*, Dec. 24, 1966).

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops is the root cause of all the hardships and misfortunes of the South Korean people.

But the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops cannot lord it over South Korea for long.

The 40 million Korean people will certainly remove the root cause of all their misfortunes with their united strength and deal a hundred-fold, a thousand-fold retaliatory blow to the Yankees.

(4)

The fourth part of the indictment deals with such outrages committed by the Yankee aggressors as subjecting the South Korean people to national humiliation and other arbitrary acts against them.

U.S. marauders challenge Korean passers-by on the street and beat them for no reason. More often than not, they bilk the taxi drivers and even pommel them. They refuse to pay the bill at restaurants, when they are asked.

For money, they beat the restaurant keepers black and blue.

The following are a few of such incidents that took place between January last year and May this year:

At 10:00 p.m., **Jan. 15, 1966,** two GIs who picked up a taxi (license plate No. 9090) in Seoul, all of a sudden knocked out the driver on the highway in Pajoo county, north of Seoul, kicked him out of the car and drove the car away by themselves (*South Korean Taejon Ilbo*, Jan. 17, 1966).

On the night of **Feb. 18, 1966,** U.S. Corpl. Wilson of the Hq. Co. of "Camp Carol" chalked Chung Nam Ok (30) and dragged him over a distance of 200 meters, all the while beating him for no reason whatever, in Waikwan, North Kyungsang Province (*South Korean Ryungnam Ilbo*, Mar. 22, 1966).

At around 10:30 p.m., **Apr. 30, 1966,** one PFC and four others of a company, U.S. supply depot in Boopyung, west of Seoul, assaulted a Korean youth by the name of Kim Soon Bok and made many cuts on his face and head with knives, leaving him in a serious condition (*South Korean Radio Donga*, May 1, 1966).

At 2:30 p.m., **June 1, 1966,** a crewman of U.S. cargo boat "Japan Mail" knifed the chest of Chung Rai Jo (32) in Choryang-dong, Pusan, and tried to make off, leaving the victim in a critical condition. When he was caught by a Korean youth Sohn Bang Woo (31), the assaulter knifed this man, too, in the side, leaving him in a serious condition (*South Korean Masan Ilbo, June 3, 1966*).

At 10:10 p.m., **Aug. 28, 1966,** GIs of the U.S. 142nd supply depot hurled over 100 stones into a Korean house for the mere fun of it, injuring some seriously and some lightly, three residents including Li Bong Koo (33) (*South Korean Radio Donga* Aug. 29, 1966).

At 10:30 a.m., **Sept. 15, 1966,** one American soldier who was training military dogs on the training ground of 9th Regiment, U.S. 2nd Infantry Division, in Moonsan, Rimjin, Pajoo county, Kyonggi Province, let loose his dog to bite the thigh of Yoon Ho Il (21). His father who came to his rescue was also bitten seriously (*South Korean Radio Donga*, Sept. 16, 1966).

At 9:00 p.m., **Nov. 21, 1966,** one U.S. corporal in Idan myun, Yangjoo county, Kyonggi Province, knifed the abdomen of Korean woman by the name of Chun Sun Mai (25) for no reason in front of the U.S. army barrack there (*South Korean Kyonggi Maiil Shinmoon*, Nov. 22, 1966).

On the night of **Feb. 20, 1967,** U.S. Corpl. Cox broke into the house of Korean woman Im Kyung Soon in Songtan-ri, Pyungtaik county, south of Seoul, and set the house on fire, causing heavy damage amounting to 213,700 won. He ran away in a taxi and beat the driver when the latter demanded money (*South Korean Hapdong Tongshin*, Mar. 29, 1967).

Around 10:40 p.m., **Feb. 22, 1967,** PFC Charles of the 835th Ordnance Regiment of the U.S. 8th Army, intruded into the house of a 21-year-old Korean woman at No. 13, 1st street, Hankang-ro avenue, Ryongsan District, Seoul, threatened her with a dagger and took away money from her, and his accomplice PFC Ross broke into the next room to wrest from another Korean woman 1,000 won in cash by the same method (*South Korean Radio Hankook Moonhwa*, Feb. 25, 1967).

At 10:10 a.m., **Mar. 6, 1967,** when Kim Jong Kil (37), driver of a taxi (license plate No. 372, Kyonggi), asked three GIs to pay the fare in Sunyoo-ri, Rimjin myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi Province, the Yankees, instead of paying the fare, took the driver to their quarters and committed outrages against him breaking his teeth and injuring him seriously (*South Korean Donghwa Tongshin*, Mar. 8, 1967).

On **Mar. 21, 1967,** PFC William Saxon (22) of B Company, "Camp Carol" of the U.S. 8th Army, Kidnapped a Korean woman in Chilkok, North Kyungsang Province, locked her up and beat her with a broken beer-bottle, heavily injuring her (*South Korean Donga Ilbo*, Mar. 21, 1967).

Around 11:20 p.m., **Mar. 21, 1967,** three Yankees suddenly fell on and beat up three old men who were passing along the street in Bongduk-dong, Taegu, North Kyungsang Province. One of the victims, Chung Kun Ho (59), collapsed on the roadside. Then the Yankees stormed into the bar "Paradise" and manhandled a 24-year-old bar maid named Kim Yung Sook (*South Korean Maiil Shinmoon*, Mar. 23, 1967).

The above-mentioned atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in South Korea are grave crimes wantonly violating human conscience and morality and defying even the elementary principles of international law.

The atrocities of the Yankee aggressors against the South Korean people clearly show that the U.S. imperialists are the most heinous human butchers, the most truculent aggressors and the most vicious enemy of the Korean people.

The South Korean people are expressing burning indignation at the diabolical atrocities of the bestial U.S. troops and stubbornly fighting them.

The struggle of the South Korean people is part of the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle of the entire Korean people for driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and achieving the country's reunification.

The people in the northern part of Korea today are giving active support to the just struggle of the South Korean people and vigorously fighting to chase the U.S. imperialists out of Korean soil and reunify the country.

There is no reason whatsoever for the U.S. imperialists to remain in South Korea.

The U.S. aggressors must quit South Korea at once, taking all their lethal weapons.

As long as the U.S. aggressors remain in our land, we will never stop even for a moment the struggle against them and will surely settle accounts with them for all their crimes committed against our people.

This is the firm determination of the 40 million Korean people who are resolved to expel the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and reunify the country rallied closely around the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Premier Kim Il Sung, their respected and beloved leader.

Anti-"Gov't" Demonstrations Flare Up Again in S. Korea; Students Launch Sit-down Before "Capitol"; Resolved to Fight to Last

After a seeming lull, South Korean university students resumed on July 3 their struggles protesting against the rigged "National Assembly election" held on June 8. The wave of demonstrations against the election rigging, which had been sweeping across South Korea, forced the Pak Jung Hi clique to issue school suspension order. However, pretending that they were going to attend term-end examinations, the students assembled on their campuses, which they turned into scenes to denounce the Pak Jung Hi clique. The students' struggles were continuing for three consecutive days as of July 5.

Student demonstrators standing face to face with armed puppet police: A total of some 25,000 South Korean students on July 3 rose up again in their demonstrations to protest against the rigged June 8 "National Assembly election."

A total of some 6,500 students of nine universities in Seoul and Pusan, and in other major cities rose up in the struggles on **July 5**. They held campus protest rallies and demonstrations, many of them joining in sit-down struggles on the campuses. During bloody clashes with club-swinging puppet policemen that day, some 36 demonstrators were arrested and many of them seriously wounded.

Some 2,400 students of Pusan University held that day a campus rally and strongly denounced the Pak Jung Hi clique for their fraudulence in the June 8 "parliamentary election" which, they said, was "a completely foul election, difficult to find its parallel in the history of mankind." The rally adopted a three-point resolution including the demand for immediate release of the arrested students. Then, they held a "ceremony" of burning a mock ballot-box as an expression of their anger at the election rigging.

The campus meeting was followed by a street demonstration. During the clash with armed policemen, eight students were arrested and many were injured. Their march blocked, the demonstrators regrouped on their campus, where they started a sit-down struggle.

Campus protest rallies and demonstrations were held that day also by some 400 students of Pusan University's Medical College, by some 700 students of Kyungbook University, by some 300 students of Yunse Uuiversity, and again by some 2,000 students of Pusan University.

When they rushed out of the school gate, some 150 students of Sunggyoonkwan University clashed with puppet police who had been deployed around the school. During this clash, 28 students were arrested. Failed to hold a street demonstration, the students regrouped on their campus to hold a protest rally. After the rally, the students marched on to the "National Assembly" building and launched a sit-down struggle in front of the "parliamentary" building.

A sit-down struggle was held also by 100 students of Sugang University that day.

Some 150 students of the Metropolitan Technological University held that day a campus rally to protest the June 8 "election."

Some 300 Koryu University students staged a demonstration on their campus that day.

Earlier, on **July 4**, a total of some 10,000 university students in Seoul and in other cities throughout South Korea launched large-scale demonstrations to protest against the June 8 "election" fraud.

Participating in these demonstrations were those from five universities in Seoul, including Koryu and Kyunghi Universities, and from many local universities including Kyungbook, Choongnam and Cheju Universities. The demonstrations were launched after the students had boycotted their term-end examinations forced upon them by the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Breaking strict police cordons, the students were holding demonstrations. Many scenes of bloody clashes were unfolded between demonstrators and puppet police. Despite severe police suppression, however, the demonstrators were filled with determination to fight to the last.

South Korean students' struggles against the U.S.-engineered "general election" reached a new upsurge on **July 3**, when they resumed their attacks on the traitorous puppet "regime."

That day, some 25,000 students from 17 universities in Seoul rose up in their struggle, defying severe police suppression. The universities involved in the struggle included: Choongang, Koryu, Tongkook, Yunse, Kyunghi, Kunkook, Hanyang, Syungkyoonkwan, and Seoul National Universities and Sookmyung Women's University.

Pretending that they were going to attend their term-end examinations, the students went to their schools. Gathering on their campuses, however, they decided to boycott the examinations and, instead, held campus rallies to protest against the June 8 "election." Shortly after the rallies, they rushed out on the streets to launch demonstrations.

During their demonstrations, the students clashed with several hundreds of mobile police. Demonstrators shouted: "Punish the prime mover in the rigged election!" "Remember April 19 Uprising!" (which led the notorious Syngman Rhee regime to overthrow in 1960), "Let all the 'through-foul-means' elected Assemblymen resign!" The puppet police, aided even by helicopters overhead, fired tear-gas shells into the ranks of demonstrators, while madly wielding clubs. Faced with police brutalities, the demonstrators threw rocks. Repeated waves of resistance were forcing the police to retreat inch by inch up to where the Headquarters of the ruling "Democratic Republican Party" building stood, in front of which the demonstrators launched a sit-down struggle. Part of the demonstrators took their course to the Blue House, presidential residence.

Police arrested some 620 students that day alone.

Meanwhile, representatives of the Students' Struggle Committee Against Irregularities and Corruption assembled that day in a certain place in Seoul and adopted a resolution in which they declared that "we are prepared to fight for the nullification of the rigged June 8 election, in spite of whatever suppression."

Earlier, on **June 30**, or a day before the "inauguration ceremony" of Pak Jung Hi, some 1,500 Koryu University students gathered on their campus, breaking unprecedentedly strict police cordons and defying the "government" order to suspend all the classes, and held a rally to protest against the June 8 "election" and against the school suspension measure.

After adopting a resolution denouncing the June 8 "election" and reaffirming their resolve to fight to the last for the freedom of campus, and an appeal addressed to all the 1,000,000 South Korean students, the ralliers moved to a street demonstration, carrying placards, some of which read: "Let's restore our campus freedom."

The demonstrators finally succeeded in marching on to the building of the "National Assembly," after repeated bloody clashes with some 100 armed policemen.

Members of the April 19 Association, an organization of the participants in the April 19, 1960 Popular Uprising, rose up in the struggle also that day. They assembled in the Metropolitan Headquarters of the Association and held a meeting to protest against the June 8 "National Assembly election." They adopted a resolution demanding immediate cancellation of the school suspension order, immediate halt to intelligence activities against campuses, and official exposal before the people of all the details about the rigged election. The meeting was followed by a hunger struggle by the members.

In most cases, students demonstrations were joined by many ordinary citizens.

Criticizing against ruthless police suppression of the demonstrators, South Korean newspapers carried articles in which they said that the "rulers" had to assume the responsibility for the election rigging which caused the present nation-wide demonstrations.

U.S.-Directed Secret Talks in Seoul

Held on July 1 in Seoul, the "inauguration ceremony" of Pak Jung Hi was nothing but a cheap drama staged according to a script of the White House.

In this, the U.S. imperialists foolishly sought to shore up their puppet Pak Jung Hi who had been thoroughly isolated from the South Korean people. Everybody knows that Pak Jung Hi's return to "presidency" was rigged through a fraudulent "election" held at the point of a bayonet.

The massive struggle of the South Korean students and other sections of the people triggered off by the June 8 "National Assembly election" is going on and the demonstrators are demanding the punishment of the prime mover in the election rigging.

It was not fortuitous that the organizers of the "inauguration" farce could not hold the "ceremony" without closing the doors of schools and throwing a heavy cordon of puppet police around the "capitol square" where it took place. Such ridiculous "inauguration ceremony" is not known in world history.

During their stay in Seoul, U.S. vice-President H. Humphrey and Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato had closed-door talks with the Pak Jung Hi clique to exchange their "views" on the Vietnam war and Southeast Asian situation, strengthen their "mutual ties" and reaffirm their "principle of coordinated action in external affairs." One of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from Taiwan joined in the conference.

It goes without saying that the U.S. imperialists had set the stage for the talks to embroil the Japanese militarists in the preparations for a new war in Korea, step up efforts for the fabrication of the long-planned "NEATO" with the Japanese militarist forces as its backbone and take more South Korean troops to the shambles of South Vietnam.

In his "inaugural address," traitor Pak Jung Hi revealed his dark design to go against the Korean people and Asian people. He again blew the "anti-communist" trumpet and croaked about "controlling the lawbreaker by law," thus disclosing his nature as an out-and-out military fascist who cracks down harshly on the workers, peasants, youth, students and people of other walks of life fighting for democratic freedoms, the right to existence and their country's unification.

The South Korean people, who overthrew the dictatorial Syngman Rhee regime through the April 19 Uprising, will never tolerate the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique.

Korean National Peace Committee, Japan Council Against A-H Bombs Issue Joint Statement

A joint statement of the Korean National Peace Committee and the delegation of the Japan Council Against A-H Bombs was published on July 5, according to a report from Pyongyang.

A gist of the statement is as follows:

At the invitation of the Korean National Peace Committee a delegation of the Japan Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs led by its representative director Hachiro Kosasa paid a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from June 20 to July 5, 1967.

During its stay in Korea the delegation exchanged views with the functionaries of the Korean National Peace Committee on a series of questions of common concern and reached complete unanimity of views.

The delegation of the Japan Council Against A-H Bombs paid tribute to the Korean people, who, rallied rock firm around the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the DPRK headed by Premier Kim Il Sung, are registering brilliant successes in socialist construction and steadily increasing the might of the country by pushing ahead economic construction and defence buildup in parallel.

The delegation expressed undivided support to the just struggle of the Korean people for driving the U.S. imperialist aggressor army out of South Korea and achieving the reunification of the country by themselves free from any outside interference. It strongly demanded that the U.S. troops, the basic obstacle to the reunification of Korea, be withdrawn from South Korea forthwith and the "United Nations Commission for Reunification and Rehabilitation of Korea," an aggressive tool camouflaging the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their colonial rule, be dissolved at once.

The delegation resolutely denounced the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, their stooges, for wantonly violating the Armistice Agreement and increasing the danger of war in Korea and expressed militant solidarity with the Korean people who are fully prepared to counter a reckless aggressive war of the U.S. imperialists.

The delegation also extended fervent support to the South Korean people who are fighting against the U.S. imperialist policy of colonial subjugation and the fascist suppression by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The Korean National Peace Committee highly appraised the activities of the Japan Council Against A-H Bombs which is fighting against the U.S.-led imperialists' policies of aggression and war and for the prevention of nuclear war and the total prohibition of nuclear weapons.

The Korean side expressed full support to the Japan Council Against A-H Bombs for convening the 13th World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, holding fast to its just stand.

The Korean side expressed militant solidarity with the Japanese people who are fighting for the abolition of U.S. military bases and the restoration of Okinawa and Ogasawara and against the call of U.S. nuclear submarines and nuclear aircraft carriers of Japanese ports, Japan's participation in the aggressive war in Vietnam, nuclear armament of the Self-Defence Forces and their overseas dispatch.

The Korean side also manifested resolute support to the struggle of the Japanese people, for abrogating the "Japan-U.S. Security Pact," frustrating the U.S. imperialists' scheme to form a new military block in the Asian and Pacific region and achieving the country's complete independence, peace and democratic development.

Both sides roundly denounced the criminal "ROK-Japan Treaty" cooked up under the manipulations of the U.S. imperialists and the tie-up between the Japanese militarists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of South Korea rapidly expedited through the "treaty" and sternly condemned the sinister machinations of the Japanese militarists to realize their old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" with the backing of U.S. imperialism.

Both sides expressed active support and encouragement to the struggle of the Korean citizens in Japan for defending their democratic, national rights and strongly held that the present repatriation agreement must be unconditionally extended without amendment and that the right of the Korean citizens in Japan to democratic, national education is inviolable.

Both sides voiced firm solidarity with the struggle of heroic Vietnamese people and resolutely denounced the aggressive acts of the U.S.-British imperialists and the Israeli expansionists against the Arab people.

The two sides manifested militant solidarity with the heroic Cuban people and firm solidarity with the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples and the peace-loving people of the world in their anti-imperial ist struggle.

Both sides laid emphasis on the necessity of achieving international joint action against imperialism and colonialism in the world everywhere.

SPA Mission Visits Hungary, Poland, Germany

A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, led by Li Yung Ho, vice-President of its Presidium, visited the Hungarian People's Republic from June 23 to 28, at the invitation of the HPR National Assembly.

During its stay in Hungary, the delegation held friendly talks with Pal Losonczi, Chairman of the Presidium of the HPR and Gyula Kallai, President of the HPR National Assembly.

After the visit to Hungary, the delegation went on to the Polish People's Republic at the invitation of the Seym of the PPR. During their stay there from June 28 to July 3, the delegation met with Edward Ochab, President of the State Council of the PPR Zenon Kliszko, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of Polish United Workers' Party and Czeslaw Wycech, Chairman of the PPR Seym. All the talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

The delegation was also invited to a gathering at the Warsaw Communications Machine Factory. The gathering adopted a resolution voicing solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for national unification and against U.S. imperialism.

The SPA delegation, winding up its visit to Poland, on June 23 arrived in Berlin, the capital of the German Democratic Republic, at the invitation of the People's Chamber of the GDR.

That day, the delegation called on Hermann Matern, Member of the German Socialist Unity Party and vice-President of the People's Chamber of the GDR. They conversed in a friendly atmoshere.

The delegation also toured the city of Berlin and visited heavy industrial establishments in the GDR.

Just Stand of DPRK Government On Unification Question of Korea (25)

The U.S imperialists illegally imposed a "resolution on the Korean question" on the 21st General Assembly of the United Nations last year, resorting to all kinds of treacherous methods.

The "resolution" had as its chief contents "achievement of the unification of Korea under U.N. supervision," "continuance of the functions of the U.N. Commission for Reunification and Rehabilitation of Korea for that purpose" and "stationing of the U.N. forces in South Korea for a longer period."

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean Pak Jung Hi clique are making frantic efforts to mislead fair world opinion, by clamorously publicizing this "resolution" as a "brilliant achievement." Contrary to their expectations, however, they are becoming more isolated and faced with a serious crisis.

The French news agency, AFP reported, though a resolution sponsored by the U.S.A. passed through this U.N. General Assembly, it was strongly felt that the prestige of the U.S.A. was in danger of falling and that the U.N. debate on the Korean question was at a stalemale.

This was no accident. Essentially, the question of unification of Korea, which is an internal affair of the Korean nation, should be solved by the Korean people themselves. Therefore, the U.N. or any other foreign forces cannot have the right to interfere in the Korean question.

Moreover, on U.S. orders, the U.N. reduced itself to the position of an enemy in the Korean War, losing a moral authority to intervene in the Korean question.

Despite this, the U.N. was forced by U.S. imperialists, to discuss the "Korean question" and cook up a "U.N. resolution" every year, in violation of its Charter and damaging its authority.

The U.S. imperialists illegally introduced the "Korean question" into the 2nd U.N. General Assembly in 1947 and legalized, in the name of the United Nations, the treacherous "May 10 Unilateral Election" cooked up in South Korea and the "establishment of the Syngman Rhee Government." Since then, the U.S. imperialists have persistently pursued a policy of war and aggression against Korea, under the U.N. mantle.

The U.S. imperialists sponsored the "U.N.-supervised unification formula" with a view to establishing a government in South Korea which they could wirepull, under their occupation, in the name of the United Nations.

In other words, they are conspiring to extend their colonial rule to the northern half of the Republic and establish its control over the whole of Korea, through the "U.N. formula," their wild ambition which they could not accomplish by means of the aggressive war—the Korean War.

It is self-evident that the Korean people cannot tolerate the "resolutions" which the U.S. imperialists cooked up with this ambition in view.

For this reason, though it has repeatedly discussed the Korean question for long, the U.N. could not make any contribution to the solution of the question. On the contrary, it has always hampered the unification of Korea. It is a stern fact.

The U.S. imperialists are trying to justify their occupation of South Korea in the name of the "United Nations forces" and the "UNCURK" praised the past treacherous elections in South Korea for the purpose of giving a semblance of legality to the puppet Government there.

Support for the U.S.-sponsored "resolutions" on Korea has been on the decline in the United Nations in the past several years. Even four nations, including France, which formed the 15 allies of the U.S. imperialists in their Korean War, took their hands off the business of sponsoring the "resolutions on Korean unification."

The Korean people need not the intervention of the United Nations in their efforts to accomplish the unification of their fatherland. The United Nations must declare null all the illegal "resolutions" on the "Korean question" imposed by the U.S. imperialists if the world body is to sincerely wish for the solution of this question, and then withdraw the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops now occupying South Korea under the signboard of the "U.N. forces," disband the "UNCURK," a tool serving the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists, and leave the Korean question to the hands of the Korean people.

An independent unification of the fatherland of the Korean people truly concords with the principle of the right of nations to self-determination which has already been internationally acknowledged.

The Korean people will surely drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea, overthrow their puppets there and accomplish the unification of their fatherland, their supreme national task.

This serialized article which began in April last year now come to conclusion. We now express our heartfelt thanks to the patient readers... Editors.

The People's Korea

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